THE WEEKLY GLEANER.

VOLUME II. SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MAY 14, 5618, (1858.) NUMBER 18.

The Weekly Gleaner,

A PERIODICAL DEVOTED TO
RELIGION, EDUCATION, BIBLICAL AND JEWISH ANTIQUITIES, LITERATURE AND GENERAL NEWS.

JULIUS BOHMAN & CO.,
EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

OFFICE 133 CLAY STREET.

TERMS.

For One Year—Payable in Advance	$5 00
For Six Months	3 00
For Three Months	1 50
For the Eastern States, Utah and Europe	3 00
Single Copies	12½c.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the following rates:—

One Square of Ten Lines, One Month	$4 00
Every Additional Square	2 00

Double the Above Rates for Three Months.

☞ All communications to be addressed to "EDITORS OF THE GLEANER."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

I. L., C. J. &c.—We *did* notice the words of the second paragraph, chapter 16: "As an author we shall doubtless better discharge our duty to the columns of this *Weekly* sheet, and subserve the interest of the reader," &c., &c. The author could not have meant to imply, as you infer, by the word *Weekly* being in italic; besides, the error in spelling it *weakly* was noticed after about the first hundred papers were struck off, and then corrected, which you will perceive by looking at other copies.

INDIGNANT.—Your communication well deserves the signature; but why not pour forth your indignation upon those whose duty it is to send us, in writing, a line or two, setting forth the marriage, *birth*, or death; and although not our duty, we often lose much time in seeking for the correct names of such, but, alas! in vain. In future, call and investigate, ere condemning our inattention. Is the article signed "Eustace," dated March 20th, not yours?

HIGHER LAW.—The book you refer to is entitled: "Politica Methodicæ Digesta," written by *Alhusen*, or Althusius, who died early in the seventeenth century; in which volume it is boldly expressed that kings are nothing more than magistrates—that to the people belong the sovereignty, and that, as a natural consequence, they may change and even punish their rulers. He was the author of another very bold work, a "Treatise on Roman Jurisprudence."

AMERICA.—Indeed! It is well authenticated that Americus Vespecius explored the *South* American coast. By an act of flagrant injustice to Columbus, the name of one who was merely an *imitator*, was given to the "New World."

R. M. L.—We can only state that we were originally promised that the initials—if not the name—would be attached at its close—which we might omit if we pleased. Your curiosity, therefore, as well as that of others is likely soon to be satisfied.

M. F. L.—*Ione Valley.*—"There is no reliance to be placed upon the mail!" Really, it appears so. From this date, we *will* forward by Wells, Fargo & Co.

L. D.—E. W. & A. S.—See editorial page.

POETRY.

[ORIGINAL.]

The Golden Gate Fogbell.

DEDICATED TO **********

Hark! the golden fogbell tolling
O'er the still night's misty air,
Like a vesper bell caroling
Every guardless soul to prayer.

See, the night is thicker growing,
Fainter seems the golden gate;
Hear old boreas' stronger groaning,
This night portrays some dismal fate.

Perhaps to some unhappy stranger
Who to our golden shores would hie;
May Heaven keep his life from danger,
And calm thy wave while passing by.

But now the mist away is strolling,
Or swallowed by some magic air
But still the bell keeps tolling, tolling,
As if to say, take heed, beware.

And now a craft glides smoothly o'er
A golden bay with golden rills,
And hearts now glad, that just before
Stood shivering at thy rugged hills.

But if the earth it ever gave
The paradise, they say there be,
This bay's the paradise of wave
Of all the great, great, boundless sea.

And so thou art for here serene,
Surrounded by stupendous walls,
Protection for the great sea queen,
And he who dares them, surely falls.

And still an other watchful spy
Whose vigils good has always kept,
'Tis ever and anon his cry,
Sleep on sweet bay, I've never slept.

This is old-fashioned white-head foam
That just beyond the outer wall,
Keeps one continual sealike groan,
Regardless who may hear his call.

So sleeps the bay in calm repose,
The starry heavens too cloudless keeps
The moon in glory o'er her goes,
With breathless air to fan her cheeks.

And there is planted on her heads,
For too this darling cherub stays,
'Twas nature gave them, when she wed
The good old plot in other days.

And there they stand upon each head
Trumpets of peace and war,
And trumpeters who'd wake the dead
With one tremendous jar.

And down her golden mouth for aye!
Great seas the ebb and flow,
And many travellers passed that way
That now lies far below—
—The surface of her golden deep.
For dead lie many a score
There with their golden god to sleep,
Till time shall be no more.

But now that sail is safely moor'd,
I see her "swifters's" glimmering light,
And fore and aft she's well secured
From this dark threatning night.

And just as if their misty sprites
Of night were playing fog,
When each in turn puts out night's lights,
To finish up their golden job—

—Of mischief the've just begun.
Heaven knows where it may end,
But pray that they may never turn
Else but a mariner's friend.

PALETTE.

San Francisco, May 13. 1858.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

CALIFORNIA CONTRIBUTION.

[ORIGINAL.]

Esther De Vries; Or, The Gem of the Occident.

CHAPTER XVII.

As will doubtless be anticipated, Josey accompanied them only a short time; for, to use her own words, firstly: "My shoe has shipped a load of sand," &c. Of course she had to linger to attend to that; then she scratched her hand by plucking flowers—then was very thirsty, and finally left with no more notice than:

"I go to quench my thirst. Esther, Esther, shall I despatch a drink to thee, or"—

"Thank you for the offer, which I doubt your ability to fulfil. We shall be far gone by the time you reach home; besides, I"—

"That will do! A pleasant walk to you both. I've no doubt but that you are equally bent on going pretty far to-day. Don't go to such a length that it will be impossible to retrace your steps!" and with one or two other insinuations, Josey left them to realize what each of their hearts so much desired.

Esther was more than usually pensive.—Vivian, uncommonly cheerful, appeared less inclined to make an avowal than she expected. But who can read the heart? Few, very few, indeed!

Scarcely had Josey been lost to their view, than Vivian asked:

"Why! why so thoughtful, this morning?"

She started. These words had no particular meaning, yet they were the same as Alvardo had uttered, and Esther had remembered them, on the instant.

He imagined this to be a flattering proof of disquietude that he was about to leave, and upon this, he uttered what he had almost determined should not escape his lips until he had once more seen De Leon:

"Would that I were not going—how *lost* will I not be without you. I have passed so much of my time by your side that, indeed, I fear—dread—the vacuum of the next few months, and"—

"You have passed so much of your time," interrupted Esther, "I fear you will ere long reflect upon it as a *waste of time*, and"—

"A *waste!*" echoed Vivian; "a waste, did you say? True, true; I should have gone to San Francisco before now; perhaps my business has slightly suffered by it; but do you—can you think—can you feel that there has been no inducement—no attractive magnet—that has caused me thus to linger?"

"You certainly are pleased to fully interr - gate me," answered Esther, rather mortified that he should proceed thus in order to elici what she felt determined *should be* only by an avowal.

"Pray tell me are actions naught in thy estimation? You have ever freely yielded me your opinion or sentiments on any subject we have conversed upon—may I crave a continuance of it even until I bid thee farewell?"

Upon what theme should Esther be silent, if not upon this, thought she, as turning quickly and bestowing a smile which penetrated the innermost core of his heart, she replied:

"If it will afford you any gratification I will cheerfully express my opinion upon any matter. What was it you were saying? Did you ask if actions are as naught in my estimation? Such is truly the guide of judgment; but there are cases when in reality they portray the true feelings of the time being. This, I think, you will concede is a pointed response to the relevance of your remarks. You have been pleased to pass much of your time in the society of our family and friends; and unless I greatly misjudge you, will often recur to the hours thus enjoyed."

They walked on in silence. Vivian began to imagine that it would be impossible to cause Esther to believe any avowal that he might make; and our hero, having concluded that he was beloved, became more impetuous to ascertain the depth of her feelings.

"Can we know that we are esteemed, liked admired or *loved*, unless actions portray such words—a time-being sentiment, are as naught—but when the heart prompts the mind, does not the voice speak through such?"

There are moments when the actions of a life, crowded upon our mind, would scarce weigh in the balance of one's estimation, with a mere *word* or tonation of voice; yet I am willing to concede that, to be credited, such must have been preceded by the former; still, unless followed by the latter, they may be considered the weakness—fascination, if you will—of the moment, sincerely, truthfully pictured. Then, alas! too soon the spell is broken, and"—

"Words, then, you believe, enchain, enslave or are necessary to express what otherwise is apt to appear as fluctuating, fleeting, or transitory; or do you imagine that we are more guarded of our words than of our actions, and that the former could not be falsely uttered under certain circumstances, or at a particular time!"

Esther was perplexed. Silence again ensued for some moments. At length Vivian said:

"Have you ever loved? This is a bold interrogatory; but much depends upon a reply. I may be mistaken in you; for only

now am I convinced of the perfect truth of your character. Your usual correct ideas, none save thee, have ever been able to explain. Truly, do I now understand what never before was I willing to admit—actions are naught. You have favored me with your presence—permitted me to seek your side—ever accompanying thy friend and self. Yes, yes, in one word your actions have certainly prompted my heart to believe it has already a portion of thine own, in place, perhaps, of what is missing from its former keeper, yet I am not content, and my life hangs upon a few words"—

Yes, empty words that De Carvalho, till Esther spoke, had ever believed to be as unnecessary to convince another of our feelings as would be a mere look:

"Esther, one *word* more, and I pause for life or death. You are loved! and if you can return even but a portion of the intensity of my adoration for thee, then, indeed, am I content; for Esther will be mine—wholly, irrevocably mine!"

Reader, we do not intend to keep you in suspense. Such scenes are too eagerly expected, and therefore sought for amid the chapters of a story. It would therefore be out of taste—to say nothing of the want of proper consideration on our part—were we to introduce, just at this "life or death" moment, some "friends passing by that way," whom we might make join them, &c.; but we intend to be guilty of no such breach.

Esther, ever prone to be candid towards those she liked, was so on this occasion, and she could not help it. Ever prompt, sincere and *truthful*, she immediately extended her hand toward Vivian, who at once clasped it between his own, and they stood with eyes rivetted towards each other, while she added.

"You have great faith, it appears, in *actions*—there is the hand of Esther De Vries. I believe that there are times that words can only convince us of the sincerity of actions that have preceded such. You understand me? Then, with all my heart, *it* is yours, when you please; and if you have the courage to place your future happiness in Esther's charge, beware, be *mindful*, I would rather say of *words* and *actions* for she will demand both from thee! And why not? Then each will be suited, and if my enduring affection can make thee happy, O, then indeed, will I be supremely blessed—"

Words here escaped towards——it matters not, for seating themselves beneath the shade of a grove they had reached, we dare not intrude upon this happy scene, nor disclose more than the fact that we *saw* but one pure, heavenly, prolonged kiss pass between them; her face buried upon his breast—his arm around her waist; and strange to say, tears glistening in both their eyes. We heard her say:

"I did not think you would have dared to kiss me; at least, I ought not to have allowed it, ought I?"

But a playful smile showed that she would have not been content, had such not been the case!

[TO BE CONTINEED.]

To Young Ladies.—We copy the following piece of truth from Mrs. Ellis, in her lecture on the "Future Wives of England." She says: "My pretty little dears, you are no more fit for matrimony, than a pullet is to look after a family of fourteen chickens. The truth is, my dear girls, you want, generally speaking, more liberty and less fashionable restraint; more kitchen and less parlor; more leg exercise and less sofa; more making puddings and less piano; more frankness (?)and less mock modesty .... I like the buxom, bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked, full-breasted, bouncing lass, who can darn stockings, mend her own frocks, ... command a regiment of pots, and shoot a wild duck as well as the Duchess of Marltoro, or the Queen of Spain, and is a lady withal this in the drawing-room. But as for your pining, moping, screwed-up, wasp-waisted, putty-faced, music-murdering, novel-devouring daughters to fashion and idleness, with your consumption-soled silk stockings, and calico.... you won't do for the future wives and mothers of England." Some of ourladies would do well to read and inwardly digest the above, apply it to themselves, and be warned.

Joan of Arc.

[CONTINUED FROM NO. 17.]

The way was now open for their progress to Rheims. Upon approaching that city, a deputation of the citizens went out to meet the king, presenting him the keys of the city and acknowledging him their sovereign. Joan led the way, with her white banner always unfurled and floating like a beckoning spirit before the impetuous and worshipping army who followed wherever it conducted them. Her face beamed the triumph and joy she felt. Passing through the massive gateway, they went with a conqueror's step along the thronged streets, and then to the cathedral to offer prayers and thanksgiving. This cathedral stood in a square, from which the six principal streets of Rheims diverged. It was here that, two days after, the promised coronation took place.

The holy oil of Clovis, secretly kept in the old church of St. Remy's, was brought with great ceremony by priests who were met at the entrance of the cathedral by the archbishop. He received it and, approaching the king, who bowed reverently before it, anointed and consecrated him with all the state and pomp that the mysterious aid by which the event had been attained, could suggest. The dark massive walls, from which graceful arches sprang and fell, resting upon tall clustered columns; the curious and elaborate carvings everywhere visible; the vast interior crowded with ferocious soldiers, bearing their battle-axes and cross-bows; knights with plumed helmets, and gold-embroidered surcoats; the glittering mail of the men-at arms; the fair and noble ladies of Rheims in their enormous and lofty head-dresses; the nobles, in rich coronation robes, grouped about their monarch, who stood prominent in the stateliest array of royalty; the pompous archbishop, and above all "The maid with helmed head, like a war-goddess, fair and terrible," standing near the king, her sacred sword sheathed, and her banner dropping in folds upon her white armor—together formed a scene thvt filled the superstitious throng with a feeling of awe and wonder, and hushed them all to silence.

When the crown—a golden bauble, to gain which such rivers of blood had flowed—was placed upon the monarch's head, Joan burst into tears and prostrated herself at his feet, beseeching him, now that her promises were fulfilled, to permit her to return to her own valley, and with her sisters watch the flocks upon the hills, and be happy and peaceful again with her grieved parents. All who listened wept with her, but Charles, unwilling to lose one upon whom his battles depended, would not consent to her departure till the English were driven from France. As a mark of his gratitude he ennobled her family, giving them the title of "du Lys," in allusion to the lilies on her banner, and presented her with a handsome estate.

The movements of the army were now like so many triumphal processions. City after city surrendered without resistance, till it arrived at St. Denys. Joan refused to proceed further, warned by her voices, or presentiments, that she could not advance with safety. Regardless of her advice, the commanders, elated with past success, pushed forward to Paris.

The Duke of Bedford was alarmed at the rapid progress of the Orleanists; he sent to the Duke of Burgundy for assistance and afterwards to the powerful Cardinal Winchester, who hastily raised forces in England, and came to Paris with the young Henry VI. in order to crown him there. Thus strengthened, and in possession of the Seine both above and below the city, it was impossible for Charles VII. to besiege it with his army, ill-provided with the necessary provisions and equipments. In the very face of impossibilities, he advanced towards the strong and well-prepared city, depending on the mysterious power of the Maid and the enthusiasm of his followers.

They carried one of the outposts, and the brave and fearless Joan cleared the first fosse with a bound, firmly maintaining her seat, and in another spring was beyond the mound that separated it from the second, where but few dared to follow her. Her conspicuous dress, was a fair mark for the showers of arrows thickly falling around her; regardless of her danger, she sounded the depth of the fosse with her lance and plunged in but, while urging the troops to follow, an arrow darted through the links of her armor, and pierced deeply, causing such a flow of blood as obliged her to seek shelter. The French were repulsed with severe losses. The headlong impetuosity that had served them before, would not calmly brook reverses, and they were ready to heap reproaches and harsh epithets upon the brave girl who had warned them not to make the harsh attempt upon Paris. Disheartened and weak with pain and loss of blood, she could not be prevailed upon to return to the camp till after night-fall.

The French now abandoned the hope of securing Paris, and occupied the winter in laying siege to two towns, one of which was successfully carried by the exertions of Joan, the other abandoned in a panic. In the meantime, the Duke of Burgundy assembled a formidable army, and with the English troops, in the spring of 1430, laid siege to Compiegne, where the French were concentrated. The Maid threw herself into the city, and, on the second day, headed a sally against the besiegers. In the beginning of the struggle her party was successful, but the English rallied and drove back the assailants. Joan remaining in the rear, to cover the retreat of her followers, reached the bridge too late to enter the gates which suddenly closed; and, betrayed by the governor of the city, she was left among the crowd upon the bridge. Conspicuous by her dress, she was immediately seized by a Picard archer and dragged from her horse. She surrendered to the bastard of Vendome, a distinguished knight, who conducted her to the English camp and placed her under a secure guard.

The soldiers crowded about and gazed upon her, and the English nobles and Burgundians could not restrain their exclamations of surprise at finding the the witch, the sorceress, the great object of terror, to be only a simple, delicate and fair young girl. They were more delighted at her capture than if they had taken a host of French prisoners, and assembling in showy array in the plain before Compiegne, sent up shouts of victory.

Joan was sold to John of Luxembourg, who sent her under a strong guard to the castle of Beaulieu in Picardy, where she was confined in the highest tower; but soon after, from political motives, he had her removed to his own castle of Beaurevoir. Here she could only gaze from the narrow windows of the loftiest tower, upon the meadows, the streams and the blue hills, beyond which she could in fancy see her peaceful home, her mourning parents, and her young and loved Haumette, with whom she would have given worlds to breathe the free air again. A close prisoner, and in despair for France, fearful too for her own fate, she passed the weary days in prayer and weeping. She was filled with forebodings of evil. She had endeavored to make her escape from the castle of Beaulieu, and even now from the high towers of Beaurevoir, the intrepid girl attempted a descent. She fell and was taken up half dead by the ladies of Luxembourg, who bestowed the most tender care upon her. They were won by her gentleness, and doubly attracted by sympathy for her grief that she could no longer aid France, and her tears and anxiety for the king for whom she suffered, but who made no effort for her deliverance. She knew that her present captor had sold her to the Duke of Burgundy, and suffered herself to be led away from her new-found friends, who in vain plead with tears, at the feet of John of Luxembourg, entreating him not to deliver her into the hands of the English, thirsting, as they did, for the blood of one who had cost them so dearly.

She was conveyed to Arras, and from thence to the donjon-keep of Crotoy, where she could look out upon the sea and watch the ships gliding to and fro, or driving along on the waves of a tempest. A clear day revealed the distant coast of England; it reminded her of the Duke of Orleans, who, like herself, a close prisoner, wore his life away in chains on a foreign shore; all her fire and spirit was roused, for it had been one of her treasured hopes to secure his release, when the French arms had triumphed.

Joan was consoled and strengthened by a priest who, likewise a captive, said mass daily in her presence. In this she heartily joined, her old enthusiasm returning and her courage revived by the voices which assured her that "she should be delivered when she had seen the king of the English."

Nearly a year had passed since her first imprisonment, when she was claimed by the bishop of the diocese in which she was taken, at the instigation of Cardinal Winchester, whose plan was to crown Henry VI., and at the same time disgrace the pretensions of Charles VII. by burning the girl who had secured his coronation, as a witch or sorceress. By order of the Vicar of the Inquisition, Joan was taken to Rouen in February, 1431.

Released from her long confinement, she exulted in the pure fresh air of freedom, and rode cheerfully along with her keepers, though still manacled with chains. Approaching Rouen, the inhabitants thronged the entrance to catch a glimpse of the wonderful being who was represented, at one moment, a beautiful woman, an angel, and at the next, described as a demon who possessed a terrible power over her enemies. They hardly knew whether to shrink from her gaze or touch and kiss her garments; all were filled with amazement at beholdiug so fair and harmless a girl. The women of Rouen, in their muslin caps, red petticoats and clattering cabots, followed her through the streets, and with motherly protection would have shielded her from the denunciations about to descend upon her, could they have rescued her from the grim monks who closely guarded her. Joan felt her spirit depressed as she traced the narrow winding streets of Rouen, lined with peaked-roofed houses, decorated with curious carvings and innumerable balconies. Towers and spires with rich-cut ornaments loomed up along the narrow way which was crowded and confused with passing donkeys, laden with well-filled panniers and driven by quaintly dressed women and children, while men, in silken jackets and long-peaked shoes, added their sonorous cries to the Babel of voices.

Joan, weary and bewildered, was soon led before the impatient assemblage, eager for their victim. Bishops, monks, doctors of theology and of the canon law, enveloped in stately robes, sat ready to pronounce judgment upon the girl whom they were bribed to condemn by some means, if she were guilty or not. Alone in the midst of this subtle court, without the simpathy of a friend or the aid of a counsel, Joan sat with intrepid bearing, her spirit free though her limbs were chained.

Upon being required to swear to speak the truth, she consented, but refused to reveal anything connected with her visions. She was ordered to repeat the *Pater* and the *Ave*, her judges thinking she would not dare to, if possessed with an evil spirit. To their surprise she readily assented, if the presiding bishop would hear her confess. This touching and confiding demand overcame the bishop, who adjourned the sitting, and afterwards deputed one of his assessors to question the accused.

As it was found impossible to convict her on the ground of sorcery, she was charged with heresy, since she refused to acknowledge the authority of the church militant. She told them she held her belief in God alone. The long-continued trial, and her efforts to sustain herself, induced an illness, from which she had not recovered when she was again summoned to the hall of the castle where the court sat. Threats of torture were given to intimidate her, but she adhered firmly to her account of the voices, and would still acknowledge none but the one God. They insisted upon her discarding the man's dress she wore, but to this she would not consent, it being her only protection, and the dress which her saints directed her to wear.

Led back to the tower, where every movement of her was watched by keepers stationed near her, she became more severely ill. In this situation, her tormentors visited her, hoping to make her yield her belief while too weak to maintain courage in her assertions. "The angel Gabriel," said she, "has appeared to strengthen me." They were obliged to leave her, firm and unyielding as she had ever been.

[TO BE CONCLUDED.]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.

TO THE LADIES!

A. KOHLER
HAS JUST RECEIVED
THE MOST MAGNIFICENT
STOCK
—OF—
FANCY GOODS

EVER IMPROTED INTO SAN FRANCISCO.

PAINTINGS ON CANVAS AND GLASS,
LITHOGRAPHS,
SPLENDID ROSEWOOD AND INLAID
WORK BOXES AND WRITING DESKS,
FURNISHED RETICULES AND CABAS,
FLOWER VASES,
Of every description, and of the most beautiful patterns,
TOILET BOTTLES
COFFEE AND TEA CUPS AND SAUCERS,
PORTE-MONNAIES,
CARD CASES,
CIGAR CASES,
OPERA GLASSES,
PORTFOLIOS,
----An invoice of----
LADIES' PARASOLS,
WATCH CASES, FANS,
THERMOMETERS.
--Ornamented--
IVORY BREASTPINS,
a new and beautiful article;
RIDING WHIPS, &c., &c., &c.

TOYS,

OF EVERY KNOWN VARIETY!

Enough for all the children this side of the Rocky Mountains—and a thousand other articles impossible to mention here—all the most beautiful that the ladies ever set eyes on.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
....OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS....
ROMAN AND ITALIAN VIOLIN AND GUITAR STRINGS, *Fresh every month;*
Sheet Music,
THE LATEST PIECES BY EVERY STEAMER.
☞ Call and judge for yourselves
—o—
A. KOHLER,
178 Washington St. and 276 Stockton Street.

MUSIC.
Musical Instruments, Toys,
AND
VARIETIES OF CHOICE DESCRIPTION.
Wholesale and Retail.
Call and judge.
ATWILL & CO.,
172 Washington-street.
an29-G&V2m

STEAMERS.

Pacific Mail Steam Ship Co.'s Line.
—TO—
PANAMA.
Connecting, by way of the Panama Railroad, with the Steamers of the U. S. Mail Steamship Company at Aspinwall,
For New York and New Orleans.
DEPARTURE FROM FOLSOM STREET WHARF.
The Splendid Steamship
GOLDEN GATE,
Capt. ——,.....Commander,
Will leave Folsom street Wharf, with the United States Mails, Passengers and Treasure,
May 20th, 1858, at 9 A. M.,
—PUNCTUALLY—
☞ A choice of berths on the Atlantic steamers is secured by the early purchase of Tickets in San Francisco.
For freight or passage, apply to
FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents,
Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.
ap23-1d

California Steam Navigation Company.
Departure from Jackson Street Wharf.
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAILS.
MARCH 1, 1858.
Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. SAMUEL SEYMOUR.
Steamer ANTELOPE, Capt. E. A. POOLE.
Steamer CONFIDENCE,
Steamer WILSON G. HUNT,
Steamer HELEN HENSLEY, Capt. E. C. M. CHADWICK.
Steamer J. BRAGDON, Capt. J. W. POLK.
Steamer URILDA, Capt. E. Z. CLARKE.
Steamer CORNELIA, Capt. E. CONCKLIN.
One or more of the above Steamers will leave Jackson Street Wharf every day, at 4 o'clock, P. M., (Sundays excepted.) for
SACRAMENTO AND STOCKTON,
Connecting with the Light Draft Steamers for MARYSVILLE, COLUSI and RED BLUFFS.
For further particulars inquire at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front Streets
feb5-6m SAMUEL J. HENSLEY, President.

CHARLES HESS,
Dealer and Jobber in
DRY GOODS,
Clothing, Yankee Notions, &c.,
Sacramento-street, above Battery, (2d floor.)
N. B. All orders from the Country attended to with espatch. ap9-3m

ALEXANDER & LEVY,
Paper Box Manufacturers,
82 Sacramento Street, (Rooms Nos. 8 & 9.)
All kinds of BOXES made to order and punctually executed, at the lowest prices.
☞ Keeps constantly on hand an assortment of every description. jan 22-G&V 1m

STOTT & CO.,
Pioneer Camphene Distillers and Oil Manufacturers.
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
Lamps, Chimnies, Globes, Wick A lcohol, Spirits, Turpentine, Axle-Grease, &c.
ffice, No. 126 Sansome Street, cor. of Merchant
N. B. Orders from the Country, accompanied by Remittances, will be promptly dispatched, and the Goods put at low prices.
m13-tf

A. C. DIETZ & CO.
132, Washington Street,
C-A-M-P-H-E-N-E A-N-D O-I-L MANUFACTURERS
Importers and Dealers in
ALCOHOL, BURNING FLUID, AND SPIRITS TURPENTINE.
Camphene and Oil Lamps, Globes, Chimneys and Wicks.
☞ All articles in our line we will sell at the lowest market prices. au 7

PAINTS,
Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes,
BRUSHES, &c. &c.
We are regularly receiving and keep on hand the largest stock in the City, and sell at the
LOWEST MARKET RATES.
OLIVER & BUCKLEY
86 & 88 Washington Street, and 87 & 89
ap3 Oregon Street.

Private Boarding.
122 Commercial Street.
The undersigned is prepared to accommodate her friends with suitable BOARDING AND LODGING.
N. B. Thankful for the patronage of the past she hopes, by her endeavors and attention to the comfort of her Boarders to merit a continuance for the future.
mar19-tf MRS. STODOLE.

LIQUORS, PROVISIONS, &c.

M'cKEE & Co.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
General Merchandise,
and in all kinds of
COUNTRY PRODUCE,
PORTLAND, O. T.
RANKIN & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

S. H. MEEKER & CO.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Wines and Liquors.
No. 59 Front Sreet.
AGENCY OF LONGWORTH'S WINES.
FINE OLD BRANDY
WINE and GIN (in Bond)
M. SUTAINE & CO's CHAMPAGNE
feb11-3m OLD CIDER BRANDY

WORMSER BROTHERS,
Importers of and Dealers in
Wines and Liquors,
Southwest Corner California and Front-streets.
Orders from the country carefully and strictly attended to, and those who favor us may depend upon the quality sent invariably being such as ordered. feb26-3m

JOSEPH KIRNAN,
Having purchased the well-known and popular Saloon o
NICKERSON & LOVETT,
Cor. Merchant and Montgomery sts.
HAS, AFTER MAKING SOME DESIRABLE alterations, RE-OPENED the above Saloon, where his friends and the public will find him prepared to supply his Customers with the best Wines, Liquors, &c. Also, all the Beverages of the season, at reduced prices.
It is the determination of the proprietor to keep a House that cannot be excelled, as to its business arrangements and the character of the articles offered to his guests. By those who know his long experience in the best Saloons, no assurances will be required. To all others, he simply says—
CALL AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.
jy 31—tf.

BARRY & PATTEN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
WINES AND LIQUORS,
161 and 118 Montgomery Street,
m6-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

PATTEN'S EXCHANGE.
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Wines and Liquors,
Sansome Street, Next the American Theatre.
N. B. No adulteration. Call and judge for yourself.
feb 12-G&V3m

KOSHER MEAT.
כשר
Y. ABRAHAM,
BUTCHER.
Jackson st., between Kearny and Dupont
In the Old Pennsylvanian Engine House.
SAN FRANCISCO,
Recommends to his former Customers and the public his assortment of PRIME MEAT.
Orders forwarded to any part of the City with the greatest punctuality. feb27

D. WOLF,
Second-street, between Minnie and Mission,
Has always on hand a large and excellent assortment of
BEEF, MUTTON AND VEAL
Of a quality that cannot fail to recommend them to those who have heretofore honored him with their confidence.
Keeps constantly on hand—
Home-Cured Smoked and Salt Beef, Tongues, and Sausages, of all kinds.
N. B. Orders to any part of the city attended to with promptness. Mr. Isaac Goldsmith is employed as SHOCHET. ap163m

כשר ענגן-פעטט
GOOSE FAT.
LEOPOLD ENGLANDER, 92 California street, has imported direct from Germany an excellent quality GOOSE FAT, which he sells at the moderate price of $1 per pound.
Families and dealers in the city and country will be served with this favorite commodity on the shortest notice. jan22-tf

S. LEVI,
No. 5 Washington Market, San Francisco, keeps constantly on hand the kinds of
Beef, Veal, Mutton, &c.,
At the Lowest Rates.
All Marketing sent to any part of the city free of charge and at the shortest notice.
N. B. J. Goldsmith is the *Shochet.* feb12-G&V4m

כשר
☞ The MEAT properly killed and inspected is to be had only at the following places:—
S. LEVI,
D. WOOLF,
Y. ABRAHAMS,
M. BECK.
I. GOLDSMITH.
March 1st, 1858.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
Sign of the Mammoth Boot.
M GUERIN,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Ladies', Misses', Gents', Boys' and Childrens'
BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS,
North-West Corner of Battery and Commercial Street, San Francisco.
A full supply of Benkert & Conrad's Philadelphia Boots, Shoes and Gaiters.
5G3

BOARDNG HOUSES, &c.

To our friends in the country and in the Atlantic States.

St. NICHOLAS HOTEL.
Corner of Sansome and Commercial Streets.
THE UNDERSIGNED (WELL KNOWN FOR THEIR expereince,) have fitted up this splendid building with especial regard to the comfort and convenience of both transient and permanent Boarders and Lodgers.
The St. Nicholas is the permanent residence of many Families, to whom it has become endeared as a **HOME**; consequently travellers stopping at this house are favored with the pleasures of good society—a desideratum seldom found in a hotel.
The table is well supplied with every delicacy. The House is open at all hours.
A coach will always be in attendance to convey guests to and from the boats.
jan29-5m **REGENSBURGER & STERN.**

NEW YORK HOTEL,
CORNER OF
Battery and Commercial Streets
SAN FRANCISCO.
BACHMAN & ELSASSER,
PROPRIETORS.

Removal.
MRS. STODOLE, Private Boarding and Lodging House, has removed from Sansome to 122 Commercial-st., between Montgomery and Leidsdorf.
Mrs Stodole will be happy to accommodate her customers as heretofore. feb12-G1m

Private Boarding.
No. 18 Sansome Street, Opposite the Rassette House.
THE undersigned is prepared to accommodate her friends with suitable Rooms, with or without Board.—Gentlemen can partake of Dinner only if it is preferred.
feb12-3m MRS. S. L. MOISE.

Strictly כשר
ALEXANDER'S PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE,
No. 14, Sansome street, opposite the Rassette House.
THE PROPRIETOR begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has recently opened the above House, formerly kept by Mr. Goldsmith. The House has undergone a thorough renovation, and no pains will be spared to make it a comfortable HOME to those who will favor him with their patronage.
Mr. A. being too well known among the commercial community, there is no need for any comment as regards the table. je26

Steckler's Exchange.
66 Sansome-street, between California and Pine.

Private Boarding.
The Proprietor begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has recently opened the above House, and renovated the same throughout. No pains will be spared to render this Establishment a complete home to those who will honor him with their patronage.
Mr. S. and Lady being well known, there is no need for comments as to the domestic comfort of the Boarders being invariably considered. feb19-G3m

AUG. J. SAULMAN. F. L. LAUENSTEIN

SAULMANN'S
—{ COFFEE SALOON, }—
GERMAN BAKERY, AND CONFECTIONARY,
Armory Hall Building,
No. 128 Montgomery Street, corner of Sacramento,
SAN FRANCISCO.
☞ AGENCY FOR RUSSIAN CAVIAR.

RARE OPPORTUNITY
for
FAMILIES
to purchase good and cheap
GROCERIES
The well known WASHINGTON GROCERY,
WASHINGTON STREET No. 137,
must be cleared from this date to the first of April, on account of the building being torn down.
The goods want no recommendation; the prices usually cheap, will be reduced to the utmost limits.
Our numerous customers and others are politely invited to give us a call, at an early day.

Weddings, Ceremonies, Balls, Parties.
ETC. ETC. ETC.
—o—
ORDERS FOR CONFECTIONARY, PASTRY, JELLIES, CREAMS, etc. for Weddings, Ceremonies, Balls and Parties, received by
SAULMANN,
—ARMORY HALL BUILDING,—
No. 128 Montgomery Street,
Who will furnish Families, Boarding Houses, and Hotels with all articles usually sold in a Bakery and Confectionary Store, of a superior quality, on reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice.
His long residence and extended custom is sufficient warranty of the superiority of his productions. jy31—tf

J. SELIGMAN & CO.,
Importers of
DRY GOODS,
Clothing, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c.,
No. 71 California-street.
Receive regular assortments by nearly every clipper ship as also by steamer, which we offer at the lowest wholesal market prices. ap9-3m

The Weekly Gleaner,

FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1858, (5618.)

AGENCIES.

Mr. Bernhard Simon, of Portland, is our Agent for Oregon Territory, and is hereby authorized to receive payments and transact all business pertaining hereto. We have to thank Mr. Goetz—heretofore our Agent—for the attention and promptness evinced for our interests, and regret that his recent business arrangements are such that he has been compelled to desire the appointing of another.

Mr. Isaac E. Hackenburg, of Cincinnati, is our authorized Agent for the States of Ohio and Kentucky.

Mr. John L. Woolf, of St. Louis, is our authorized Agent for the State of Missouri.

Mr. Hoffin, of Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for Maryland.

Mr. Moses Mitchell, of Philadelphia, is authorized to act as our Agent for Pennsylvania.

J. ECKMAN & CO.

☞ RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.—We invite the attention of parents and guardians to our special notice. We shall be glad to receive our children at the hours indicated, at our rooms, 133 Clay street.

☞ *Shaboo-oth* falls on Wednesday and Thursday, May the 19 and 20th.

Shaboo-oth—The Feast of Pentecost.

As the object of the deliverance from Egypt had for its aim and received its completion in the reception of the Law (at Sinai,) so does the Passover, instituded in memory of the exit, receive its completion on the feast of Shaboo-oth, observed *by us* in commemoration of the covenant of Sinai. We observe it as the anniversary of the deliverance of the ten commandments therefrom. About 3350 years have elapsed, since our forefathers promised before Sinai "We will practise and obey." The connectiou of the Passover with the Pentecost is also indicated by both being feasts for offering the first fruits; it being an important period for an agricultusal people. On Pesah was brought the first fruit in the sheaf, on the Pentecost that in two loaves. The joys and social pleasures of the occasion are recited in the Mishnah *Biccurim*, which must not be read with a cold philosophical European eye, but with the primitive simplicity of the natural feelings of a nation of husband-men. It must also be remarked that, while the Bible, in reference to the agricultural signification of the feast calls it the Day of First Fruits, the *Yome-Habbicurim*, no reference at all is made to the Sinaitic covenant. And yet, our immediate predecessors to whom the ancient ground for its observance, the agricultural, has no interest, observed it as a day of a more important significance—as the commemoration of giving the Laws.

Here we may correct the popular mistake in calling the event of Sinai a "Revelation;" the Bible correctly calls the transaction a "Covenant," an agreement, and not a revelation; for there was nothing revealed to our forefathers on that spot. This idea, though almost trite, seems yet not to have spread through the masses. The generality little knew, that every one of the ten commandments, except perhaps the Sabbath, was already known and practised anterior to the principles, being combined in ten sentences, known by the name of the ten commandments, so that, in the first place, there was nothing new communicated; and secondly, nothing was *revealed* there, for *to reveal* means, to disclose, to make known something not known before, and what is there in the decalogue that was not known to mankind? And so, *reveal* cannot at all be applied to the event, and if the term be applied to the phenomena of the day, a more proper term would be to call the event the "Manifestation at Sinai," *viz* the peculiar manifestation of the divine glory, under thunder, lightening and sounds. The correction of this popular error does not affect the sacredness of the day. The importance of the covenant at Sinai, hence of the festival, extends beyond the bonds of all calculation.—its influence on all branches of civilization and the development of the religious idea, is stupendeous—it is beyond all calculation. what mortal eye can see, what mind encompass the influence of that union or covenant upon the Jewish, Christian, Mahometan worlds, and of the rest of the pagan nations who sooner or later must come under its influence.

This we merely wish to be understood of the "Covenant," and not of the Decalogue, the ten commandments. The latter, though on account of the circumstances under which they were compiled, they were held in reverence, they were not, as among Christians, considered the total summary of religion. We cannot admit the correctness of the opinion of a number of well-meaning and pious commentators, who think every duty is to be found in the decalogue by induction; nor is the Christian view correct, that at the abrogation of the Laws, the apostles did not abrogate the decalogue likewise—. Nor do they know what religion is, or what it requires who think by fulfilling the ten commandments—which none of us does—they fulfil the law; the man who neither steals, nor murders, nor bears false witness, may yet be totally devoid of all the positive higher duties of religion to a considerable extent—he who avoids doing evil, may be far from doing much good.

It was a wise step of the ancients to prohibit the daily recital of the decalogue in the temple, on account of the misunderstanding to which it had led, as if they were the measure of our duties, and the standard of a religious life. And when at the latter end of the last century a memorial pretending to emanate from a number of fathers of families of Berlin, was addressed to the provost Teller of that city, desiring admittance to the church, on condition of being allowed, to interpret the sonship of the (pretended) son of the New Testament in teeir way; and to take as their rule of practice the decalogue, the judicious Provost in his reply stated that, as to the decalogue, it was but the "A, B, C of religion." And, indeed, the decalogue being delivered to the men, women and children, could contain no more than the rudiments of religion, mere preventives from crimes, mere negative duties and, perhaps, this and the apprehension of an abuseaccounts for it that no day was appointed in commemoration of its delivery.

WHEN SHALL WE REVIVE?—The revivals of religion, if the sentiment be directed from contrition and devotion to practical works of religion, they certainly must prove a blessing. However even the feverish state of the patient is much more desirable than the cold life and motionless—except those motions of the creeping vermin—dead body. On this consideration we hear that in the general awakening even the Chinamen take to Christianity and prayer-meetings! The *Bee* learns that the Chinese Christians in Sacramento for some time have been holding prayer-meetings among themselves and in their own language. Several of this singular people have recently been converted to Christianity and baptized. Rev. Mr. Shuck has now two very effective Chinese preachers to aid him in his work.

CONTENTMENT is like perpetual sunlight. It makes others as well as the possesors happy.

Marriages from Lag-baomer to Shebuoth.

REPLY TO A. S.

Is it legal, in accordance with the rabbinical code, to marry between Lag-baomer and Shebu-oth i. e. from the 34th day after the first of Passover to the Pentacost?

We quote the following from the rabbinical code Orach Ha-yim §493:—

"During the number of days between Passover and *Azereth* (the day of Assembly, meaning the feast of Pentacost) it is custom not to marry (from the Passover) till *Lag-ba-omer*, the 33d day of counting the omer (Leviticus xxiii: 10-13), for during that season (viz during the 33 days) there died (of the plague so frequent in the East) the disciples of R. Akee-ba. "But whosoever does marry presumptuously, is not amenable." To this adds the glossator R. Moses Isserels, "However from Lag-baomer all is allowed."

This ought to have settled the matter; but latter ages aggravated the restriction, and so we find it receiving another gloss, which says, "It is not allowed, except with those who have no wife [the author seems to presume the legitimacy of polygamy] and children, such may marry after *Lag-baomer*. But to this comes a more serious aggravator (*Machmir*), who upsets the whole series of scaffolding, and prohibits marriages on the ground of danger, for, says he, "Once a sage made light of such a prohibition, and allowing it, it turned out an unprosperous one. "However, till Rosh Hodesh *I-yor* i. e. till sixteen days of the *Omer*, marriages are allowed, though we consider them prohibited." The final decision is, "A person must do as is the adopted custom of the place."

Lengthy as this disquisition may appear, we have been as brief as possible. But as the whole prohibition is founded on quite untenable grounds, we conclude this legal part with the quotation from the לשון חכמים, a book containing all the ceremonial regulations of the synagogue. There it states relative to the prohibition באו לא שערום אבותינו: "They (the prohibition) are new, they are an innovation, they come from *nigh* (from comparatively modern days) our forefathers feared them not, i. e. they did not inhibit these marriages from a fear of the time being ominous. Any man acquainted with the spirit of the Mosaic law, and of the principle of pure religion, will see the correctness of the *Leshon Hachamim*; for what is reason of the prohibition? Because during that period died all the disciples of the rabbi Akeeba, secondly, during the crusades, 1096, our forefathers suffered a heavy persecution at that season, and on this account, that time shall be considered as a sort of mourning. However commendable this feeling of piety towards the martyrs may be in ordinary times and cases, it would be wrong to allow the consideration to govern us, when the observance is attended with inconvenience. Shall, for instance, a bridegroom who has to leave for a distant country, delay his departnre several weeks, on account of the *Sephiroth*? And as to the idea of lucky and unlucky times, we are prohibited being superstitious as to the belief in such. "There shall not be found among you any that useth divination, or *an observer of times*. Ye shall not eat any thing with the blood: neither shall ye use enchantments, nor observe times." Leviticus xix: 26. The truly religious man thinks no time proper to do evil; nor *any time* improper to do good.—[Ed. Gleaner.

Priests, marrying Widows.

REPLY TO L. D. AND E. W.

If a Cohen (priest) marries a widow, daes he infringe upon Talmudic or other laws? If so, what are the penalties?

According to the prophet Ezekiel, 44: 22, a priest dare not marry a widow—"Neither shall any priest drink wine [while administering in the temple Ezek. 44: 21; Leviticus x: 9–10] when they enter the inner court, neither shall they take for their wives a widow, nor one that is divorced: but they shall take maidens of the children of the house of Israel, or a widow that had been the wife of a priest."

This text has caused some difficulty to commentators, for it appears that the prophet had lost sight of the plain text of Leviticus xxii: 13–14, where the high priest only is prohibited marrying a widow, and not the common priest. In that passage verses 1-8 prescribe laws for the ordinary priests, verse 7 tells what women they are not allowed to marry among which a widow is not mentioned. After having treated of the general laws for all priests, the texts prescribe special laws for the high priest from verse 10, and of him the text, as if to point out the contrast, says והוא, "As to him, he shall marry a woman in her virgin state; a *widow*, a divorced woman etc. such he shall not marry, but a virgin from among his people he shall take as a wife (verses xiii: 14.)

To vindicate Ezekiel—in whom we meet several such difficulties—Kinchi says, "If this verse is to mean every priest, it relates to the greater sanctity of the future temple." However, the Jewish authorities admit the prohibition to apply to the high priest only. As to the consequences,

1. He dare not live with her, Talmud *Yebamoth* chapt. ix: mishnah 2.

2. If a priest marries a widow, the marriage being concluded *be-hetair*, when there was no legal objection, her former state of widowhood is no obstacle for him, in being elevated to the high priesthood Nay! if a priest is but affianced (and not married) to a widow, and he is raised to his dignity, he may marry her without forfeiting his position. The *mishnah*, in the code quoted above, brings an instance of the priest Jehoshuah, the son of Gamla, who was affianced to (a widow) Martha, the daughter of Baytha. The king raised him to the dignity of the high priesthood, and he married the woman afterwards.

3. If a high priest persist and live with a widow, and he had a daughter, that daughter would be an *halalah* "profane," and she would come under the prohibited class of Levit. xxi: 7, 14.—[Ed. Gleaner.

OUR CHANGE.—The reader must perceive a material change in the contents of our paper, since it first started. We can only state, that an abnormous state of mind of a community, requires an abnormous treatment and matter to cour their attention. The *Gleaner* first published, what suited his taste; now, to exist at all, he has to consult that of his readers.

CORROBORATIVE OF BIBLE HISTORY.— Sir Henry Rawlinson, the explorer of Niniveh and Babylon, in a course of lectures delivered lately in London, pointed out most strikingly the evidence which his discoveries furnished of the strict truth of the biblical records.

A CHOIR is being formed by the Congregation Emanu-El, and we are gratefied to learn that this year several of the ladies have signified their willingness to lend their aid. During the Holy-days (of last lall) the want of such was felt, but too late to arrange differently. We call the attention of the ladies to the special notice hereupon.

Judgment.

If judgment be considered as a power of omparing the qualities and relations of indiidual objects, it is simply a function of all he intellectual faculties, lske perception, conception and memory. Thus we judge of from, agnitude, color, cause, effect, resemblances, nalogies, and differences of objects, by means f the functional power of the appropriate faulties. From this view of the subject, we e that judgment is not a fundamental faculty, but a mere function of all the intellectual aculties; and its power in a given case will epend on the degree of energy which the faulty in exercise possesses. But judgment, in s more appropriate sense, has a very compreensive signification, and an extensive bearing pon mental manifestation and character in eneral. There are very few who can so far epend upon their powers of analysis, as to inestigate a complicated subject at all points, nd arrive at conclusions which may be safely elied upon, as the basis of important undertakings, or the adjustment of important interts. If we were asked what, above every ther quality, characterised Washington, ranklin, and Marshall, we would say *judgent*. This enabled them to discover the truth nd to apply it with practical ability and trong common sense. It is believed that the eading intellectual organ concerned is that of *omparison*. This organ has the most enlarged nctional power of all the intellectual organs. hile the perceptive organs are confined to eir own objects and relations, this compares hings of the most opposite kinds, and looks hrough the whole range of nature. Without good share of this faculty, no man can aspire o be a discoverer of science, or claim to poess a true philosophical mind. As comparion acts upon materials furnished by the other ntellectual faculties, these must be well baanced and active, or the materials thus furished will not be well prepared. If, for intance, there be general deficiency in the perceptive organs, and as a consequence deficient ower of observation, the data on which comarison must act will be deficient. So if causlity be small, then the relations of cause and ffect, and other innate relations recognised by his organ, will be overlooked. Therefore udgment will be incorrect in results, however ustly drawn from the materials on which it as acted. There is an intimate connection etween sound judgment, and sound principles, as between a just and a judicious man. He that violates his conscientiousness, darkens is intellect to the perception of truth.

Without cool and patient habits of investigation, the best balanced intellect and feelings. will not save us from erroneous judgments. We should secure all the evidence the nature of the case admits of, and should reject all which is irrelevant to the case in question Some persons seem to pride themselves upon a violation of these most obvious and reasonable rules, and form judgments without apparent examination or reflection. This too often characterises physicians, lawyers, and judges, men who, of all others, are most responsible to their fellow-citizens for the judgments they may form. Wit comes in flashes, poetic fancy loves the freshness and far seen, unreal resemblances of marvellousness. But judgment is cool, collected, sober, steady, hard-working, and germane to common sense.

The above view shows, that sound judgment depends upon the predominating activity of comparison—a well balanced intellectual and affective organisation in general, and a due degree of information and reflection upon the subject on which a judgment is to be formed.

PROGRESS OF SPIRITUALISM.—Even in France spiritualism is spreading. Lately a new monthly, devoted to the subject, was started at Paris.—The spiritualists of California intended to have a state convention these days, at Sacramento, which, however, is postponed till Fall, with a view of properly preparing matters, by a canvass through this state, to enlist the interest of those who are favorably inclined to the subject.

THE best visits are the shortest.

The Mississippi River.

An interior paper in the State of Wisconsin thus discourses on the vastness of the Mississippi River: From the frozen regions of the North to the sunny South, it extends some three thousand one hundred miles in length; it would reach from New York across the Atlantic, and extend from France to Turkey, and to the Caspian Sea. Its average depth from its source, in Lake Itasca, in Minnesota, to its delta, in the Gulf of Mexico, is fifty feet, and its width half a mile. The trapper on the Upper Mississippi can take the furs of the animals that inhabit its sources, and exchange them for the tropical fruits that are gathered on the banks below. Slaves toil at one end, while the free red men of the forest roam at the other. These floods are more than a month in travelling from its source to its delta. The total value of steamers afloat on this river and its tributaries is more than six million dollars, and numbers as many as 1500—more than twice the entire steamboat tonnage of England, and equal to that of all other parts of the world. It drains an area of over one million two hundred thousand square miles, which is justly styled the garden of the world. It receives a score of tributaries, the least of which are longer than the vaunted streams of mighty empires. It might furnish natural boundaries for all Europe, and yet leave for every country a river larger than the Seine. It engulfs more every year than the revenue of many petty kingdoms, and rolls a volume in whose depths the cathedral of St. Paul could be sunk out of sight. It discharges in one year more water than has issued from the Tiber in five centuries; it swallows up fifty rivers, which have no name, each of which are longer than the Thames. The addition of the waters of the Danube would not swell it half a fathom; in one single reservoir, (Pepin) two thousand five hundred miles from the sea, the navies might safely ride at anchor. It washes the shores of twelve powerful States, and between its arms lis space for twenty more.

Height of Mountains.

It is, perhaps, a fact unknown to many of our readers that within the limits of California is one of the loftiest peaks to be found on this continent. In the Rocky Mountain chain Long's Peak is 12,000ft. high, and James' Peak 11,500ft. Mount Hood, in Oregon, is 13,400ft.; whilst Shasta Butte, in Siskiyou county, is 14,400ft. in height—being the loftiest summit in the United States. In Mexico there are, however, a number of peaks higher than it. Popocatepetl is 17,710; Orizaba 17,371, and Iztaccihuatl 15,700 ft. above the level of the sea. In south America there are eleven peaks 25,000ft. high, all of which are in the Andes range. One of them (Mount Sorato) is 25,250ft. in height. In the Atlantic States there is a mountain in the Blue Range, North Carolina, 6,800ft. high. Mt. Washington, in New Hampshire, comes next, being 6,234ft. The Blue Mountains, in the West Indians, are 7,271ft. The highest peak in Europe is Mount Blanc, 15,680ft.; the highest in Asia, Dhawalageu, 25,669; the highest in Africa, the Mountains of Geesh, in Abyssinia, 15,000; Mount Hamaz, in China, is 15,060ft.

THE RELIGION OF PRISONERS.—The Twenty-Seventh Annual Report of the Eastern State Penitentiary, of Pennsylvania, was made up by the Inspectors (the officers of the law) after careful examination, and was transmitted to the Legislature of that State. The prisoners were found to be as follows:

Israelite	1
Universalist	1
Ranter	1
Mennonist	1
United Brethern	2
Dutch Reformed	2
French Protestant	2
Disciple	2
Christian	4
Friends	6
Baptists	12
German Reformed	14
Episcopalian	21
Presbyterian	50
German Lutheran	65
Roman Catholic	90
Methodist	110

Singular Omen of Death.

We already have had occasion to lay before our reader the curious statement of an old family clock which, though worn out and would go no more, moved by some mysterious power, would strike before the occurrence of any death in the family. We also may state that this is not the unique case reported; the phenomenon has repeated itself frequently. The latest case we find stated in one of our valuable exchanges *The Spiritual Age*, which we lay before our reader, allowing him to make the best of it:—

"A singular incident connected with the death of a man named Ashley, who was killed in Troy a few days since, is related by those who sat up with him the night previous to his death. About four o'clock in the morning, to the consternation of the whole family, the clock in the room which had been out of order, and which had not been running for over three months, suddenly struck ten times! No one appeared near it; neither had anybody touched it in any manner. Ten hours after that Ashley was a corpse!"

DEATH OF A CHARACTER.—We had some years ago, to report the death of an individual, at Dublin, who continued to save all his life time, and hardly permitted himself the necessaries of life, in fact, led the wretched life of a miser, in order to bequeath at his death the hoarded wealth to various charitable institutions. We have now to record the demise of an individual at Paris, the counterpart, in every respect, of his co-religionist in the Irish capital. Samuel, the shoemaker, was the name of the obscure, poor, and charitable person, whose virtues the chief rabbi commemorated in a sermon. Samuel, the shoemaker, was simple-minded and ignorant, and even uncouth, but full of faith, and burning with philantropy. Living on very little, poor as he was, he had to give to others poorer than himself, and was indefatigable in his exertions for them. He never reasoned, he only acted, and boldly asked of others more affluent than himself what he could not supply. Traits of character are told of this charitable beggar which are truly affecting, and which strike the more from their contrast with the habits of modern civilization. When the fruit season came in Samuel had always to spare a few pence, with which he bought cherries, in order to bring them to sick or confined women, or to give them away to children. When his wife was alive, another woman came to see her on the Sabbath; poor Samuel regretted exceedingly that he had nothing to offer to the visitor; but yet he had something. He would present her with a few flowers, and could offer up a prayer for her. He died in the Asylum for Old People, Rue Picpus. More than 500 persons followed the remains of the pauper to the grave.—[Jewish Chronicle.

CURIOUS PARTICULARS RESPECTING THE ENGLISH BIBLE.—The authorised edition of the English Bible contains 3,299,521 letters; 810,627 words; 31,173 verses; 1,189 chapters. The word "Lord" occurs in it 1,855 and the word "and" occurs 46,227 times. The word "reverend" occurs only once, in the 9th verse of the 111th Psalm. The middle and least chapter is the 117th Psalm. The middle verse is the 8th of the 118th Psalm. The 21st verse of the 7th chapter of Ezra contains the whole alphabeth (with the exception of j and f.) The 19th chapter of the 2d Book of Kings and the 37th of Isaiah are alike. The 8th, 15th, 21th, and 31th verse of the 107th Psalm are alike. Each verse of the 136th Psalm ends alike. There are no words or names in the Bible of more than six syllables.

THE SUBMARINE RAILWAY.—It is said by European journals that the project of M. Th. de Gamond for connecting England and France by a submarine tunnel, is to be thrown aside for a plan much more novel. A vast iron tube is to be constructed which will float in mid ocean, not touching the bottom or yet rising to the surface, through which the railroad is to be laid. It has been calculated it would cost six million pounds sterling, and would have a buyant power of one hundred and eighty-two thousand tons.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

GERMANY.—The following is the number of Jews of Germany, Austria and Prussia, included: Anhalt-Dessau 1,870; Anhalt Berenburg 880; Baden 23,699; Bavaria 56,000; Brunswick 1,600; Frankfurt 5000; Hamburg 8,000; Hanover 10,592; Hessen Kassel 9,000; Hessen-Darmstadt 28,734; Hessen Homburg 1,200; Luebeck 500; Mecklenburg-Schwerin 3,106; Mecklenburg Strelitz 1000; Nassau 7,013; Austria 892,877; Oldenburg 1,471; Prussia 234,248; Reuss 400; Saxony 970; Saxen Weimar 1,430; Saxen Meiningen 1,668; Saxen Coburg Gotha 1,320; Schwarzburg Rudolstadt 190; Schwarzburg Sondershausen 213; Waldeck 550; Wuertemberg 11,974. Sum total 1,306,508. In this number are not comprised the few Jews living in Holstein and Luxemburg. There are no Jews at Bremen, Lichtenstein, Lippe Detmold; Lippe Schaumburg and Saxen Altenburg.

RUSSIA.—The first steps for the emancipation of the serfs of Russia are soon to be published. They include the following two great principles. *Freedom of marriage*. No serf can be forced in future to marry against his will, or prevented from marrying according to his own desire. *No serf can be transferred from one village to another against his will.* The remainder of the ukase is less important. These two points however, are sufficient to recognise his rights as a man. It is also rumored that the power of chastizing the serf will be circumscribed though not at once entirely taken out of the hands of the landlord.

RUSSIA.—Among the late Ukases, we mention that Jewish children who were forced from their homes into military schools and baptised there, cannot be reclaimed by any other but Christian patrons who may desire to take charge of their education.

GENEVA.—The restructive law of 1846 pro hibiting Jews to possess real estate, is repealed.

FASHIONABLE CHURCHES.— "The Christian Register" quotes the following from the New York "Chronicle" about the 5th Avenue Pap tist Church New York:—

"The church was converted into a handsome concert room for the occasion, the pulpit having been removed, and the dais in front of the communion rails fitted up as a stage, upon which appeared a number of operatic "stars" who delighted a large and fashionable audience with their delightful rendering of the selections from "Trovatore," "Traviata," "Sonnambula," "Lucia," and other well known operas, which formed the programme for the occasion. It is reported that "the concert seemed to give full satisfaction, loud applause following each performance."

THE Maine Legislature has fallen into the habit of singing a hymn just before opening for the day.

THE city of Jedde, the capital of Japan, is said to be, without exception, the larget cit in the world. It contains 1,500,000 dwellings, and the unparalleled number of 5,000,000 of people. Some of its streets are 16 ris in length, which is equal to 35 English miles.

HOW TO TREAT SOME STATEMENTS.—Some statements are so bombastic, the terms so hyperbolic, that, in order to be right, in acting on them, the following arithmetical perscription may be used without apprehension of danger Reduce the whole statement to 50 percent, of this allow thirty percent to precipitate in a strong solution of *Non crede*, solve 10 percent in doubt, and allow the other ten to evaporate, and you will be near right in the use.

TESTIMONIAL—The Benevolent Assocication the "Chebra Bikur Cholim U-Kadischa" have presented Mr. H. J. Labatt with a walking stick,—gold mounted, octagon shaped—containing specimens of quartz from various sections of the state, and bears an appropriate inscription.

Mr. L. has rendered services which the society have fully appreciated by this magnificent present.

THE Grand Lodges of the Masonic Fraternity and of the I. O. of Odd Fellows are now holding their sessons at Sacramento.

DRY GOODS.

F. HENDERSON,
No. 61 Sacramento-street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

New Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,
BY THE ARRIVAL OF EVERY STEAMER AND CLIPPER.

Offered at the lowest Market Prices, to which I invite the attention of City and Country Merchants.

Assorted Prints—new styles; assorted Blankets;
Berth and Bed Blankets; "York Mills" Cottons;
Blue Denim—assorted; Linen Check and Hickory Shirts;
"Ashland," Washington" and "Howard" Duck;
White and colbred Marseilles Quilts; Brown Drill;
Brown Sheeting; assorted colors Flannel;
Ballard Vale White Flannel; Bleached and Slate Drills;
Bed Ticking—assorted; Bleached Shirtings—assorted;
"Allendale" Sheetings—assorted widths
Fine Brown Shirtings: Gray Twilled Flannel.
N. B. Orders for the Country promptly supplied.
feb12-G4m

Opening of Spring Goods
..AT..
SIMON & BOHM'S,
59 Sacramento-street.

LAWNS—Paraf, Javal Freres & Co.'s manufacture;
PRINTS, Jaconets—Dolifus Mieig & Co.'s manufacture;
Printed Linens and Linen Lawns, Brilliantes, Organdies;
Bareges, Calicoes, Chambrays, Prints, Tickings, Stripes;
Checks, Bleached Shirtings, Fine and Heavy Brown Sheetings.
All of which we offer to the trade at the lowest market prices.
feb26-G3m

H. BRESLAUER & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
FANCY DRY GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES, ETC.,
Sansome street, next to Smiley Brothers, & Co.
SAN FRANCISCO.
And 101 William street, NEW YORK.
Henry Breslauer, A. Morris.
may 1

M. ELGUTTER & CO.
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
FANCY DRY GOODS,
No. 111, Sacramento street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

S. SIMON. L. DINKELSPIEL.
SIMON & DINKELSPIEL,
Importers and Jobbers of
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
HOSIERY, &c. &c.
No. 79 California Street,
Corner of Battery and California Streets. SAN FRANCISCO.

S. UHLFELDER. LEOPOLD CAHN.
UHLFELDER & CAHN,
Importers and Jobbers in
Fancy and Staple Dry Goods
No 84 California Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
feb19-G6m

LANG & SPORBORG,
Importers and Jobbers of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Hosiery, &c.,
No. 5, Custom House Block.
SAN FRANCISCO,
ap24 Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

L. SIMON,
Importer and Jobber o
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Hosiery, &c.,
No. 95 California-street.
feb5-G&V5m

S. SIMON & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers
OF
Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Hosiery, &c.,
No. 4 CALIFORNIA STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
an 2-G3m

J. K. LABATT. J. J. LABATT.
LABATT BROS.,
Retail Dry Goods Store,
No. 162 Sacramento-street, between Montgomery and Kearny-streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
feb12-G3m

DANAHER & SCHMIDT,
—Wholesale and Retail Dealers in—
FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,
Embroideries, Laces and Ribbons,
119 Montgomery-street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
P. H. DANAHER. TH. E. SCHMIDT.
jan 29-G&V3m

STOLZ & CRANER,
Dealers in
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
Embroidery, Trimmings and Hosiery,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
—No. 147 Sacramento-street.—
Call and judge as to prices. Jan29-G & V2m

DRY GOODS.

105 & 107 Sacramento street.

Embroideries, HUGHES & WALLACE.
Edgings, Laces, HUGHES & WALLACE
Hosiery, Gloves, HUGHES & WALLACE.
Furnishing Goods, HUGHES & WALLACE
Yankee Notions, HUGHES & WALLACE.
Millinery Goods, HUGHES & WALLACE.
Ribbons, Flowers, HUGHES & WALLACE.
Dress Trimmings, HUGHES & WALLACE
Perfumeries, &c., HUGHES & WALLACE.
Bonnets, Flats, &c., HUGHES & WALLACE.

☞ Cheap for Cash or approved Credit.
105 & 107 Sacramento-street.
Jan8-G&V3m

GODCHAUX BROTHERS,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,
Embroideries, Laces, Trimmings,
Ribbons, Cloaks, Etc. Etc.
No. 81 California St.,
One door from the Corner of Battery,
A. GODCHAUX, J. GODCHAUX, } SAN FRANCISCO.

B. JOSEPH,
IMPORTER AND JORBER OF
Dry Goods, Clothing, Fancy Goods,
HOSIERY, &C.
No. 71 Battery Street, near Sacramento.

ADELSDORFER BROTHERS
IMPORTERS OF
FANCY GOODS,
CUTLERY, PLAYING CARDS, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.
No. 2 Custom House Block,
Corner of Sansome and Sacramento streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
ADELSDORFER BROTHERS receive regular shipments of FANCY GOODS, from Europe and New York, and Sell at the very Lowest Prices.
ALWAYS ON HAND,
Hosiery, Accordeons, Perfumery, Playing Cards, Looking Glasses, Combs, Brushes, Porte Mouniaes, &c.
Together with a Complete assortment of Yankee Notions.

LOUIS W. NEUSTADTER. HENRY NEUSTADTER.
NEUSTADTER BROTHERS,
Importers of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Hosiery, Fancy Goods, Yankee Notions, Cutlery, Perfumery,
&C., &C.,
Battery-street, Corner of Sacramento,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,
Office, in New York, No. 72 William-street, up stairs.
feb12-G4m

HAAS & ROSENFELD,
Wholesale Dealers in
Yankee Notions, Fancy Goods, Playing Cards, Cutlery, Perfumery, Gold Dust Bags, Gent's Furnishing Goods, &c.,
No. 86 California-street, between Sansome and Battery,
Constantly on hand an assortment of Hart's, Cohen's, Dougherty's, Crehore's and Fisk's Playing Cards.
S. HAAS J. ROSENFELD.
feb26G-3m

CLOTHING, &c.

L. KING & BROTHER,
Importers and Jobbers of
CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, ETC.
No. 71 Battery St bet. Sacramento and Cal. sts.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

BY EVERY STEAMER FROM NEW YORK
CLOTHING!
MANUFACTURED WITH ESPECIAL CARE AND IN EVERY RESPECT SUITABLE TO THIS MARKET.
Country Merchants will do well to examine our Spring and Summer Stock.
S. MAYER & BROS.,
feb5-G4m 93 California-street.

H. W. STEIN,
Importer, Manufacturer and Dealer in
Gentlemen's Clothing
AND
FURNISHING GOODS,
RECEIVED BY EVERY STEAMER,
Corner Clay and Montgomery-streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Constantly on hand, a large assortment of
Broadcloths and Cassimeres,
feb19-G4m

PRASLOW & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
FINE CLOTHING,
No. 92 California Street,
Receive by every steamer large assortments of every description of Gentlemen and Boys' Clothing.
Prompt attention paid to all orders. ap16-3m

CLOTHING, &C.

J. FIGEL, SAN FRANCISCO. S. FIGEL, NEW YORK.
FIGEL & BROTHER
FURNISHING GOODS!
Gents and Boys' Clothing, Hats and Caps, Trunks, Valises, &c., &c. Direct from New York, by every steamer and by clipper-ships, thus enabling us to dispose of the same at wholesale or retail, at the lowest market prices.
Call and judge for yourself, at
191 Clay st, near Kearny.

Our BRANCH STORE is in MARYSVILLE, Empire Block, Second street, near D street, where our friends in the interior can procure their supplies at San Francisco prices jan29-G&V5m

Clothing! Clothing! Clothing!
For Men, for Boys, and for Children!
For all Mankind, including the
MILLION!
WHAT CHEER CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
118 Sacramento-street.
COATS, PANTS, VESTS,
UNDERCLOTHING OF ALL KINDS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, CRAVATS,
SUSPENDERS, GLOVES, BELTS &c.
For sale at New York Auction Prices.
☞ Call and judge for yourself.
ASHIM BROTHERS,
mar19-4m 118 Sacramento-street.

WM. MEYER & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Gentlemen's and Boys' Clothing,
No. 170 Clay Street.
(BETWEEN KEARNY AND MONTGOMERY STREETS,)
jan22-G4m SAN FRANCISCO

A. MILATOVICH,
TAILOR & DRAPER,
Sacramento st., 2 doors below Kearny, South Side.
N. B. Those who favor me may depend upon neatness, durability and despatch mar19-3m

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

ST. LOSKY, LEVY & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF THE
Choicest Brands
—OF—
Havana Cigars,
And Sole Agents for the sale, in California, of
La Flor de Cabanas, Partagas y Ca Havana.
109 California Street,
Next door to Alsop & Co.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
J. ROSENBERG,
Dealer in
Cigars and Tobacco at Wholesale.
No. 3 Custom House Block, Between Sansome and Battery streets.
N. B. Those who favor us with orders may rely upon our prompt execution of the same n strict compliance as to the *quality* ordered. feb12-G&V5m

L. & E. WERTHEIMER,
Importers and Dealers in
CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
No. 2 Franklin Building, Corner Sacramento and Battery Streets,
SAN. FRANCISCO. feb12-G4m

Cigars and Tobacco
BY EVERY STEAMER.
FALKENSTEIN & CO.,
Southeast corner Commercial and Battery-sts.
Orders promptly attended to. feb12-G4m

GENUINE MEERCHAUM
PIPES,
A. WASSERMANN & CO.,
No, 3 Custom House Block, Sacramento-street, up-stairs.
IMPORTERS of German and French
DRY & FANCY GOODS, CIGARS
GENUINE AND IMITATION
MEERCHAUM PIPES, ETC. ETC. ETC
feb13-3m

LEVINSON BROTHERS,
Importers and Jobbers in
HAVANA AND DOMESTIC CIGARS,
CHOICE BRANDS OF CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO.
CIGARITOS, MATCHES, SNUFF, PIPES, ETC.,
97 Battery street, between Clay and Merchant,
SAN FRANCISCO.
feb19-G6m

E. Rosenfeld, 69 First Avenue, N. Y.
J. Rosenfeld, San Francisco, Cal.
E. & J. ROSENFELD,
Importers and Dealers in
Cigars Tobacco, &c., &c.,
57 Sacramento-street. feb26-G4m

LATEST BRANDS,
JUST RECEIVED,
CIGARS! CIGARS! CIGARS!
Tried Recommended and Found to be the "Ne Plus Ultra,"
Kozminsky
Patten's Exchange Sansom eet.
mar19-3m

INSURANCE OFFICES.

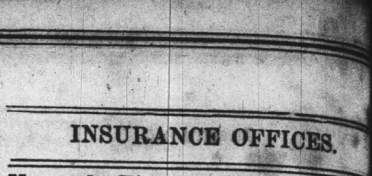
Monarch Fire Insurance Company
ESTABLISHED IN 1835.—EMPOWERED BY ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
Capital and Surplus Fund, - - $2,000,000
Special Fund, (invested in this country to meet losses,) - - - - $150,000
Head Offices: Adelaide Place and 28 Regent st., London
Office in San Francisco, 126 California st., near Leidesdorff
Directors in London.
SIR JOHN MUSGROVE, Bart. ..... Chairman.
FRANCIS WITHAM, Esq. ..... Dep. Chairman.
John Adis, Esq. F. B. Carr, Esq.
E. Huggins, Esq. C. S. Buttler, M. P.
J. Humphreys, Esq. John Laurie, M. P.
J. D. Brown, Esq. J. G. Hammach, Esq
Robert Main, Esq. W. Scolefield, M. P.
Manager ..... GEORGE H. JAY, Esq.
Trustees in New York.
J. L. Aspinwall, Esq. Geo. Curtis, Esq. W. Sherman, Esq.
Directors in New York.
S. K. Everett, Esq. Robert Haydock, Esq.
B. A. Mumford, Esq. James Harper, Esq.
Wm L. Ling, Esq. Joseph Saturn, Esq.
G. B. Morehead, Esq. William H. Macy, Esq.
Benjamin J. Whitlock, Esq.
Policies issued and losses promptly settled at this Agency
ap3 W. L. BOOKER, Agent for California.

Imperial Fire and Life Insurance Co.
OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED IN 1808. CAPITAL, $8,000,000
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RECEIVED permission to issue Policies insuring detached dwelling buildings, and their furniture, are now prepared to receive applications for the same.
Brick Buildings, and Merchandise stored in them, or Merchandise stored afloat, insured against fire on the most moderate terms.
Also, Life Insurance for a period of years, or the whole term of life.
FALKNER, BELL & CO., Agents,
ap3 128 California street.

Fire and Marine Insurance Agency
No. 106 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.
J. P. HAVEN & W. B. JOHNSTON
AGENTS FOR THE
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital, $10,000,000.
MERCANTILE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

J. P. HAVEN,
Proctor and Advocate in Admiralty,
ADJUSTER OF AVERAGES.
GEORGE T. KNOX,
ATTORNEY AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
ap3

HATS, CAPS, &c.



FIRST PREMIUM RECEIVED
AT THE LATE
STATE FAIR,
.... BY ....
COLLINS & TIFFANY,
WHO invite the public to their well known establishment, at
No. 171 Washington Street,
(Late of 157 Commercial street,)
They have in store a full assortment of FALL HATS, for which the premium was awarded; as also a variety of goods appertaining to this branch.
☞ HATS made to order. ☜
oct30-1m

L. WARSZAUR,
Importer and Jobber in
HATS & CAPS,
49 Sacramento Street,
(or No. 3 Custom House Block,)
SAN FRANCISCO.
N. B. Orders from the Country promptly attended to.
feb5-G&V3m

J. C. MEUSSDORFFER,
MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER
—OF—
HATS AND CAPS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 165 Commercial Street.
Below Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.
Our Stock contains always the latest European and American styles.
Any kind of Hats (both Fur and Silk) made to order.
ja30—3m

FRENCH HATS.
Mens', Boys' and Children's, of All Descriptions,
Purchased in Paris expressly for this Market, by Mr. Sunder, who is now in Paris.
RECEIVED BY EVERY STEAMER.
feb19-G3m GEO. SUNDER, 84 Battery street.

THOMAS YOUNG,
Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Furs, Cloaks, Bonnets,
Ribbons, Flowers, Parasols, &c., &c.,
No. 165 Clay-street, (above Montgomery-street,)
SAN FRANCISCO. mar12-3m

BANKING, EXPRESS, &c.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW YORK AND CALIFORNIA
EXPRESS
AND
EXCHANGE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,.....$600,000.

D. N. BARNEY,.....PRESIDENT.
T. M. JANES,.....TREASURER.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
IN SUMS TO SUIT,
On all the Cities of the
United States and Canada,
Union Bank of London,
London;
Royal Bank of Ireland, Dublin.
Advance on Gold Dust consigned for Assay, and Receive Deposits, General and Special.

EXPRESS
Forwarders and Commission Agents:
SHIP TREASURE AT THE LOWEST RATES,
----AND----
Insure under our own open Policies, held with the best English Companies, viz,:—
Indemnity Mutual Marine;
Marine Insurance;
Royal Exchange Insurance; and
London Assurance.

FORWARD FREIGHT AND PARCELS
all parts of the United States and Canadas, and, through the "American and European Express and Exchange Company," to all parts of Europe. Execute Commissions, make Collections and Purchases, and attend promptly to all matters pertaining to the Express business

FORWARD DAILY EXPRESSES,
in charge of experienced and faithful Messengers, to all the Towns and Mining Camps in California.

FORWARD SEMI-MONTHLY EXPRESSES
to Oregon and Intermediate Points on the Northern coast, Port Townsend and Olympia.
To San Diego and Intermediate Points on the Southern coast, and by every vessel for the Sandwich Islands.
W. B. For the better security of ourselves and the public, Agents in California, Oregon and Washington Territories, are furnished with "Appointments," or Commissions, specifying their powers as our Agents. Such "Appointments" they are required to keep exposed to the public view in their places of business.
OFFICE—Corner California and Montgomery-streets.
LOUIS McLANE,
General Agent for California.
G. W. BELL,
SAMUEL KNIGHT, } Superintendents.
feb26-6m

KELLOGG & HUMBERT,
MELTERS,
ASSAYERS AND COINERS,
No. 104 Montgomery Street,
NEAR THE CORNER OF CALIFORNIA.
ORES, METALS AND MINERAL WATERS ANALYZED.
Business Entrusted to their Care will be Despatched with Promptitude.
THE UNDERSIGNED, BANKERS AND Bullion Dealers in the City of New York, have received large amounts of Gold Bars bearing the stamp of "Kellogg & Richter" and "Kellogg & Humbert" of San Francisco, California, and cheerfully recommend their stamp CORRECTNESS, having tested their Assays thoroughly, both in the American and European Mints.
VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL,
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BEEBE & CO.,
B. BEREND & CO.,
AUG. BELMONT,
SCHUCHARD & GEBHARD.
NEW YORK, August, 1855.

FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN.
R. H. VANCE:
Has, by the superiority of his Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, received
THE FIRST PREMIUM
awarded by the State Fair of 1856, being the
THIRD TIME
RECEIVED AGAINST ALL
COMPETITORS,
Corner of Sacramento and Montgomery Streets.
To those who wish something new and beautiful, we have purchased the Patent Right for cutting
AMBROTYPES
for this State, and is now prepared to take them in a style unequalled in the United States, of any size, from the smallest miniature to life-size.
I hereby denounce all Pictures taken on glass, in this City or State, and called Ambrotypes, as "bogus," and a fraud upon the public, being a miserable imitation of the genuine article.
PHOTOGRAPHS!
We are now executing the finest PHOTOGRAPHS, BOTH PLAIN AND COLORED," ever taken in the State.
Photographic Views of Buildings, Machinery, &c. &c., taken at the shortest notice, and in a superior manner.
If you want a good picture, go to VANCE'S corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets. feb20-3m

DAGUERREAN GALLERY,
Corner Washington and Dupont streets,
PRICES TO SUIT.
MR. HENRY BUSH has, since his several years residence on this city, gained and secured the custom and confidence of, not only his countrymen, the German portion of our inhabitants, but of the public at large, by his ability and skill in rendering the most striking likenesses in different styles and sizes.
His prices, from the moderate sum of $1 up to $25, renders it within the reach of almost every body to have a good likeness taken for his gratification here, or agreeably to surprise a loving friend in the Atlantic States, or in Europe.
jy 10

The Old Established Pawnbroker.
$25,000 TO LOAN.
H. MYERS,
In the Fire-Proof Brick Building, No. 182 Kearny-street, adjoining the Verandah,
Takes this method to inform his various customers that he is now prepared to make advances on all descriptions of Merchandize, including Furniture, Pianos, and all kinds of Instruments, etc.
Has constantly on hand, and for sale, Forfeited Pledges of all descriptions, such as Gold and Silver Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry of all kinds, Pistols, Clothing, Instruments, &c. feb26-G3m

AUCTION HOUSES, &c.

AARON VAN VLECK,
AUCTIONEER,
SALESROOM—Fireproof Building, 61 and 63 California street, near Front.
Sale Days—Wednesdays and Saturdays.
ap3

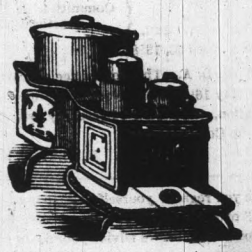
T. J. L. SMILEY, GEO. W. SMILEY.
SMILEY BROTHERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
SALESROOM—S. W. corner of Sacramento and Sansome streets.
SALE DAYS.
MONDAYS—Regular Catalogue Sales (in second story salesroom) of FRENCH GOODS, SILKS, EMBROIDERIES, STAPLE DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, &c.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS, } Regular Catalogue Sales of BOOTS, BROGANS, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS BLANKETS
ap3

H. M. NEWHALL, E. W. EDDY.
NEWHALL & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.
SALESROOM—Fire-Proof Brick Building corner of Sacramento and Battery Streets.
REGULAR SALE DAYS—Mondays and Thursdays.
Regular Sales by Catalogue,
—OF—
BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S
SHOES,
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, CUTLERY, FANCY GOODS, &c.
ap3

R. D. W. DAVIS & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
SALE DAYS.....TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 10 o'clock, A. M.
THE UNDERSIGNED having taken the Fireproof Brick Store on the southwest cornrr of California and Sansome streets, will continue the Auction and Commission Business, under the name and style of R. D. W. DAVIS & CO. Gratefully acknowledging the favors heretofore extended to him, he respectfully solicits a share of patronage.
ap3 R. D. W. DAVIS.

JONES & BENDIXEN,
Auctioneers,
Sales Room—Fire-Proof Buildings, Nos 61 and 63 California street—Sale Days, Tuesdays and Thursdays.
Consignments of Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, Wines, Cigars and General Merchandize received and promptly attended to.
Messrs. J. & B., while gratefully acknowledging the favors heretofore extended to them, expect, from their experience and attention to their business, to deserve an increased continuance of patronage from their friends and the public for the future. feb26-G3m

DE RO & ELDRIDGE,
Wholesale Grocery and Merchandize
Auction House,
Nos. 43 and 45 California Street,
Sale Days—Mondays and Thursdays.
Consignors may depend upon proper attention being bestowed to their interests, and sales rendered promptly.
feb26-G3m

M. MORITZ & CO.,
Importer and Dealer in Stoves,

MANUFACTURERS
OF
Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Wares, &c., &c.,
146 Clay Street, San Francisco.
N. B. All kinds of Jobbing done at the shortest notice.
feb1g-G6m

JAMES HAYES,

MANUFACTURER
AND
DEALER
IN
MARBLE
Grave Stones.
MARBLE MONUMENT.
Chimney, Table & Counter Tops.
No. 143 CALIFORNIA STREET.
Hebrew Inscriptions executed with precision, and neatness. All work done in the best manner, at the lowest prices.

HELEN WINGATE.
[Successor to Wingate and Massey,]
UNDERTAKER and GENERAL FURNISHER, No. 161 Sacramento street, keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Metallic, Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut, and common Coffins.
Particular attention paid to preparing Bodies or shipment to the Atlantic States.
N B, — Charges moderate. HELLEN WINGATE,
161 Sacramento street, south side.

JEWELRY.

ROBERT JOSEPHI,
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE
DIAMONDS, JEWELRY
WATCHES,
AND
GOLD PENS,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
CLOCKS, TOOLS, WATCH MATERIALS, GLASSES,
FANCY GOODS, ETC.,
171 Washington-street, up-stairs, between Montgomery and Kearny-streets.,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Country orders promptly attended to, and general commissions executed.
☞ N. B. No business connect with Isaac S. Josephi.
jan29-G&V3m

ISAAC S. JOSEPHI,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer
IN
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
DIAMONDS,
GOLD PENS,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
Clocks, Tools, Watch Materials, Glasses, Fancy Goods, etc.,
177, WASHINGTON STREET,
je12 San Francisco.

JEWELRY.
H. M. LEWIS,
WATCH MAKER
AND
MANUFACTURING JEWELER,
(THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN CALIFORNIA.)
IMPORTER OF
Fine Watches and Jewelry, Diamonds, &c.
Parties requiring a FINE WATCH or JEWELRY, will do well by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere, as I am selling 30 per cent. cheaper than any other house in California, and all my Goods are WARRANTED.
Just received, several Large Invoices of Jewelry, comprising some of the finest sets in California.
☞ Remember the number, 189 CLAY STREET.

M. M. LEWIS,
Pioneer
WATCH & JEWELRY STORE,
No. 183 CLAY STREET.
HAS a large and desirable assortment of every description of JEWELRY, WATCHES, of the best manufacturers, QUARTZ JEWELRY and DIAMOND WORK, at most reasonable prices.
Diamond and Specimen Work manufactured to order, by skilful workmen.
No connection with any other house
Don't forget the number, 183 CLAY STREET, between Montgomery and Kearny sts., opposite Court Block.
may28

JOHN W. TUCKER,
IMPORTER OF AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
WATCHES, DIAMONDS,
SILVER WARE
Jewelry and Silver Plated Ware.
QUARTZ WORK OF ALL KINDS ON HAND.
Watches repaired with care and warranted.
No. 125 Montgomery Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Persons in the Interior desirous of purchasing articles of Jewelry, by forwarding a description, accompanied by the cash, can obtain them, and depend on their being of the best quality, and selected with care; and there is little doubt that this mode will prove as satisfactory to the purchasers as if the articles had been selected under their own supervision. feb 8-3m

BRAVERMAN & LEVY,
WATCH MAKERS,
AND
JEWELERS,
No. 167 Washington Street,
HAVE Constantly on hand a large and beautiful assortment of
FINE WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
QUARTZ WORK, ETC.
In Silver Ware,
We always keep a well selected stock of such articles as Silver Knives, Forks and Spoons;
silver candlesticks; silver cake baskets,
Silver waiters, silver castors, silver cups,
silver napkin rings, &c. &c.
Also—Silver Plated Ware, which we offer or sale at very low prices. mh6tf

H. BIEN,
Dealer in Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Gold and Silver Pens, Cutlery, Spectacles, &c., 309 Stockton-street, (Virginia Block,) San Francisco.
N. B. Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired and warranted. feb26-G4m

PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, &c.

C. C. KNOWLES,
DENTIST,
AND
Manufacturer of Mineral Teeth,
—AND—
Block Work.
Has removed to No. 166 Clay Stre
San Francis
☞ Business hours from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

ELTON R. SMILIE, M. D.
DENTIST
Having returned to the city, will resume the practice of his paofession, at his offiice, **161** Montgomery street opposite Montgomery Block.

DR. H. AUSTIN,
SURGEON DENTIST.
182 WASHINGTON STREET,
☞ Prices greatly reduced.
☞ ADVICE GRATIS.

A Card.
☞ Parties who wish to save their teeth or to have new ones inserted, are politely requested to call on Dr. Burbank, second floor of the Express Building, corner of Montgomery and California streets. Dr. B. is prepared to undertake any mechanical or medical operation relative to dentistry. Teeth are extracted, plugged, and whole sets made to order. Ladies and gentlemen whom this Card may interest, may satisfy themselves as to the dental skill of Dr. B., by inspecting specimens of his work. jan10-3m

ROBERT SANDER & CO.,
APOTHECARIES,
CALIFORNIA STREET,
Near Montgomery, Opposite the Express Building.
Prescriptions invariably prepared personally by Mr. Sander, whose experience is well established.
feb5-G&V3m

CARL PRECHT,
Dr. Med. Chir. and Accoucheur.
Office hours from 7 to 11 o'clock, A. M.
223 Dupont street, near to Washington.
jy 10

DR. J. REGENSBURGER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
NO. 128 STOCKTON STREET,
Between Clay and Washington streets,
je 19-3 m San Francisco.

REMOVAL.
Elias Woolf,
CHIEF כוהל
Has removed from Pine street to 238 Stockton street east side, one door from Washington,
He will be happy to attend on those who may please to hor onhim with their confidence

ALBERT KUNER,
SEAL ENGRAVER AND DIE SINKER,
167 Washington Street, San Francisco.
NOTARIAL SEALS, as prescribed by the law of 1853. Masonic and Official Seals of every description. Ornamental Engraving and Marking at the shortest notice, and at reasonable prices. ap3
STENCIL PLATES CUT TO ORDER.

J. T. PIDWELL,
Wholesale and Retail
F-U-R-N-I-T-U-R-E D-E-A-L-E-R.
No. 140, North side of Washington street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
—o—
Bedding, Mattresses, Palliasses, Feather and Hair Bolsters, Pillows, etc.
—o—
☞ Orders from Country Dealers and others, particularly attended to. se4

MERCER & BERNHEIM,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
STEAM
CANDY MANUFACTURERS,
No. 136 Kearny Street,
Factory,.....Second street, below Minna.
HAVING COMPLETED THEIR NEW Factory, and introduced Steam into the manufacture of Refined Candies, Messrs. M. & B. would respectfully call the attention of the public and the trade to the magnificent stock of Confectionery they can now offer, manufactured expressly for the California and Pacific trade. Having been practically engaged in the business in this city the past five years, they are enabled to DEFY COMPETITION from any source.
In addition to the usual variety of Stick and Lump Candy, they can supply Comfitures, flavored equal to the French, Candy Toys, Gum drops, Imitation Fruit—in fact, every variety of Confectionery the art has produced.
Messrs. M. & B. would request an inspection of their stock previous to purchasing elsewhere, as they feel satisfied they can suit the wants of the most fastidious.
MERCER & BERNHEIM,
mar6-3m Remember—136 Kearny street.

Family Sewing Machines,
Manufactured by
WHEELER & WILSON.

H. C. HAYDEN, AGENT,
No. 157 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Montgomery-streets.
mar 6-1 m

RECEIPTS.

Loruch & Co.,.....Lancha Plana.
Mr. Hyman,.....Red Bluff.
A. Hollub,.....Shasta.
Mr. Cora,.....Todd's Valley.

Poetry.

[ORIGINAL.]

The Confession.

D. TO A.

(Being set to music by——)

Were thou the throne of glory bright
Where sinners' souls life's mission press,
I'd kneel to pray there every night,
And thus I'd solemnly confess.

Wher'er I meet thy modest face,
My bosom burns with ardent fire,
And all the seas on nature's space
Could never quench this fond desire.

I cannot tell the reason why
I never knew thee but to see;
Yet still my heart it leaps with joy
Whene'er I think you look on me

And were I now to meet with death,
When that loved holy look was given,
I'd swear to him 'twas first on earth,
And have my *doubts* such were in heaven.

Oh! could I teach thee but to know
The open heart that thus betrays
All thoughts of you that come and go,
In happiness I'd end my days.

And now my sweet confessor pray
For my sad state of destitution,
And 'tis for thee to only say
"Thy prayer has gained thee absolution."

PALETTE.

San Francisco May 2d 1858.

Sonnet.

WOULD I were with the dead! *if* with the dead
The weary spirit may indeed find rest.
And when the earth on her maternal breast
Hath kindly pillowed aching heart and head,
Not only shall our tears no more be shed
In bitterness o'er all that made us blest,
Nor shall the vulture passions more molest
The hearts that 'neath their talons long have bled,
But even the memories of our hopes and fears,
Our guilty joys, with their unhallowed train—
The wild desires that maddened heart and brain—
Remorse's bitter pangs and scalding tears—
Be buried with us in the peaceful grave,
Death were the greatest boon I now from Heaven would crave!

S.

INCOMBUSTIBLE STUFFS.—Public attention has, for some time past, been directed to various processes for rendering clothes, and especially female attire, incombustible; and we some time ago, gave an account of certain experiments made which were quite conclusive as regarded the possibility of the matter. But the process is not new, for Mr. M. Wohler, many years ago, announced that if acetate of lime and chloride of calcium were dissolved in liquid ammonia, any stuffs steeped into the solution and then allowed to dry, would become fire-proof, that is, if exposed to a flame, they would not catch fire, but only glimmer and waste away into ashes. As such a contrivance is easily applicable to all kinds of dresses, we cannot do better than to inform our fair readers that they may effectually avoid the risk of catching fire, and of dying a horrible death, or at least being disfigured for life, by merely using the above solution with the starch to be applied to petticoats, curtains etc. It might perhaps be difficult to do so to a silk gown without spoiling it; but the under garments are those chiefly to be defended; for, if subected to the preparation in question, the silk gown if it catch fire, will burn away without communicating the flames to the under apparel, and if the person in danger have but the presence of mind to lie down in order to prevent any injury to the face and arms, she will have sufficient time either to stifle the flames herself by using a rug, or to wait for assistance.

TO GIRLS.—We like to see a girl who is not afraid to soil her hands, who while she shines with radiance in the parlor or ball-room, scrubs the kitchen floor till it smells as sweet, as new moon hay, and does up linen so neatly, giving it such a nice polish that everybody admires it. Who sneers at the working girl—at the fair being who, in the close dress or bonnet-maker's room, in the bindery, fur shop, printing office and band-box manufactory, earns her living? None but the starched-up miss, who, decked in silks and satins, is only fit to squat on a piano stool or flirt with dandified fools. Working girls are truly happy; for though they can't spend afternoons in promenading, they can steal an hour from the morning or evening for a walk; and when they do put on their apparel they look just like ladies, as the other sort of females are called. And are they less? No, for pa and ma didn't pay for their rich shawls and pretty dresses: their own no less beautiful fingers earned the money to purchase them. How many of them support aged parents and helpless relatives; how many of them submit to discomfort, confinement and privations, only to come off conquerors at last, by gaining the affection of worthy men, to whom they make excellent and industrious wives, assisting their husbands to accumulate, and finally enjoy a fortune which previous toil enables them to use in the happiest dispensation, viz contentment, ease, charity etc.

MARRIAGE AND MARRIAGES.— The woman was never born yet who would not cherfully and proudly give herself and her whole destiny into a worthy hand, at the right time, and under fitting circumstances—that is, when her whole *heart* and *conscience accompanied* and sanctified the gift. But marriage ought always to be a question, not of necessity, but of choice. Every girl ought to be taught that a hasty, *loveless* union, stamps upon her as foul dishonor as one of those connections which omit the legal ceremony altogether; and that, however pale, dreary and toilsome a single life may be, unhappy married life must be tenfold worse— an ever-haunting temptation, an incurable regret, a torment from which there is no escape *but death*.

TO CLEAN GLASS.—Common newspaper is one of the best articles. The chemical operation of some ingredient of the printing ink gives a beautiful polish. Slightly moisten a piece of paper, roll it up and rub the glass, then, take a dry, soft piece and repeat the process. No lint will remain, as in the case of using cloth,

TO ABSORB BAD SMELL.—The onion is a superior disinfectant. Two or three good-sized ones, cut in halves, and placed on a plate on the floor, absorb the noxious effluvia, etc., which are generated in the sick room, in an incredibly short space of time. They should be changed every few (say six) hours.

LOVE OF ROMANCE.— From the April report of H. H. Moore, Librarian of the Mercantile Library of this city, we learn, that 1,464 books were taken from the Library during the month, and, though it abounds with important works of arts and sciences, travels and classics, the greater number of the books taken out were romance.

OUR COLORED BRETHERN.—The restrictive laws against the colored population seem deeply to wound their feelings. They continue their meetings relative to exmigration to Vancouver.

A YOUNG French woman, Mlle Melantine Girault, stabbed Mr. L. Galley, a dealer in wines and liquors, on Wednesday last. Although severely wounded by a cut in the left lung, there is hope for his recovery. The unfortunate woman is in delicate circumstances, which may be the cause of committing the deplorable deed.

EIGHT prisoners, Mexicans, attempted to escape from the State prison, at Saint Quentin, yesterday morning. Two were killed by the guards in pursuit, five recaptured, and one escaped.

BIRTHS.

In this city, May 4th, the wife of Leopold Miller of a son.

In this city, May 12th, the wife of A. Einhorn of a daughter.

In this city, May 13th, the wife of S. Guttman of a son.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

First Hebrew Benevolent Society.

The Committee of seven will please meet, in order to complete the final report, on Sunday May 16th at 11 A. M., at the rooms of the H. Y. L. Association. By request

m14-1t* S. SOLOMONS, Chairman.

Congregation Emanu-El.

☞ Those desirous of co-operating in the formation of a choir for the Congregation Emanu-el, will please send their address to A. GODCHAUX,

m14-2w 82 California street

Religious Instruction.

WE would inform parents and guardians that our School for Religious Instruction, which circumstances compelled us to suspend during the holidays, will be resumed on the usual days and hours: namely, Saturdays and Sundays, at 10½ o'clock; Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock.

☞ Our Children are invited to attend.

Rooms, 123 Clay-street, (Nos. 6 & 7.)

Ophir Lodge, No. 21, I. O. B. B.,

Meets every Wednesday Evening, at 7 o'clock, at Temperance Hall, Washington-street. Members of the Order are invited to attend.

M. L. PINCUS, President.

J. CARO, Secretary.

Chebrath Bikur Cholim Ukodsha.

This Society will hold its Regular Meetings at the Hall of the Sons of Temperance, on Washington-street, between Montgomery and Sansome, every second Sunday in each month, at 7 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

L. KING, President.

feb5-tf SIMON CRANER, Secretary.

Programme of Exercises Hebrew Young Men's Literary Association.

MAY 23.—DEBATE—Has the Discovery of Gold in California Benefitted the World at Large?

Affirmative—Messrs. A. Hoffman, J. Blumenthal, D. Cohn.

Negative—Messrs. E. Levy, T. J. Labatt, S. Solomons.

POETICAL ESSAY—"The World in 1958," by S. Solomons.

RECITATION—By B. E. Van Straaten.

Exercises will commence at 7½ o'clock.

Members, residing in the interior, will please notify the undersigned of the week when a presence in the city will admit of their being placed on Debate during April and May.

Subscribers, prior to the 22d, can procure Admission Cards by applying to L. Cahn, President.

S. SOLOMONS, D. COHN, A. NEWBERGER, } Committee on Debates, Lectures, &c.

San Francisco, April 23, 1858.

SOIREE H. Y. M. L. A.—The Committee are hereby convened Sunday May 16th, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the rooms of the Association, to make the necessary arrangements. By request of the Committee

m14-1t E. LEVY, Chairman.

☞ Have you regaled yourself with one of the delicious CIGARS of either of those new and favorite brands mentioned below? If not, we advise your doing so immediately. They are to be found at KOZMINSY'S Cigar and Tobacco Depot, in Patten's Exchange, Sansome-street, where *the* "Patent Bulletin Board" is: La Florentina, La Espaniola, Valor De La Rama, Inclan Z. Arango, Cosmoodita, Figaro, Cinto De Orion, Diamento, &c., &c.

ap2-1m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"KOSCHER."

DANIEL HARRIS,
Winchester Market,
Kearny-street, between Pine and Bush,
..No. 88..

All kinds of MEATS—Fresh, Home Cured, Smoked and Salt Beef, Tongues, Sausages, &c.

Also—VEGETABLES in their season.

N. B. Orders to any part of the City FREELY attended to with promptness.

☞ Mr. JACOBSON is the SHOCHET.

m14-3m

LESSER LESZYNSKY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Fancy and Staple
DRY GOODS,
No. 88 Sacramento-street, up-stairs.

Is now offering his Stock at much less than Original Cost, as the same must be entirely closed by the 1st. of June 1858

☞ Call and judge for yourself.

May 14 1m

LYCEUM,
Corner of Washington and Montgomery Streets.

New Performance for Families

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 15, 1858.

Miss C. CHAPMAN and the WHOLE COMPANY will appear in

TWO BEAUTIFUL PIECES!

----WITH----

Singing and Dancing.

Admission, 25 cents.—Performance to commence at 2 o'clock.

m.14

JOSEPH BROTHERS,
Importers and Manufacturers of
WATCHES,
Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware
&c., &c.,
149 Montgomery-street, between Clay and Merchant,
SAN FRANCISCO.

ap9-3m

MRS. DANNENBERG'S
EMBROIDERY STORE
164 Sacramento-street, near Kearny.

We would call the attention of the Ladies and the Public to our Establishment and our own Manufactures of all kinds of EMBROIDERY, comprising—

Infants' Cloaks, Capes, Skirts, Robes, Dresses, Caps, Hoods, Lace Caps, &c., &c., &c.,

in the greatest variety. Also, every description of Goods for INFANTS' WEAR.

Embroidering Silk, Floss, Cotton, etc., etc., of Every Color and Quality, for Needlework, always on hand.

N. B. Embroidering, Marking, Designing and Pinking done to order at Mrs. Dannenberg's, 164 Sacramento-street. ap16-3m

ADOLPH HIRSCH,
IMPORTER AND JOBBER IN
China, Glass and Earthenware,
Britannia and Plated Ware,
CUTLERY, LOOKING-GLASSES,
&c., &c.,,
..AT HIS OLD STAND..
152 Kearny Street,
Between Commercial and Sacramento streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

N. B. Particular attention paid to packing Goods for the Interior or Coast Trade. ap9-tf

R. KRAMBACH,
Importer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
CROCKERY,
Glassware, Plated and Britannia Ware,
Cutlery, Lamps, &c.
No. 140 Clay Street,
Between Montgomery and Sansome, opposite Leidendorff-street, ap9-3m

SACRAMENTO.

DAWSON HOUSE,
CORNER OF FOURTH AND J STREETS,
SACRAMENTO.
This New and Magnificent Hotel contains
Two Hundred Rooms,
Among which are a great number of Large Single and Double and Suits of Rooms, fitted up expressly for the comfort of FAMILIES.

ap30-3m SAMUEL KELLEY, Proprietor.

JOSEPH LORYEA,
Importer and Jobber in
CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE, LAMPS, & c.,
Chandeliers, Plated & Brittannia Ware,
Looking-Glasses, &c., &c.,
No. 146 J-street, between 5th and 6th-streets,
SACRAMENTO.

N. B. Goods delivered to any part of the City free of charge. ap8-3m

GODSHOW'S HOTEL,
113 J St., between 4th & 5th Sts.,
SACRAMENTO.

This HOTEL is fitted up with all modern improvements, and parties, travelling to and fro while stopping in Sacramento, may depend upon having comfortable Board and Lodging, and at terms to suit the times. ap2-3m